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BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1855. VOL. 5---NO 39.

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POETRY.

MAY THOUGHTS.

BY CLARENCE MAY.

here we'll rest, sweet cousin mine,
pon this mossy seat;
h buds and blossoms all around,
nd violets at our feet.
we will dream the sweetest dreams,
nd bound them with a rhyme;
wake within our hearts the songs
f the dear, olden time.

same glad waters wander by,
hat murmured here of yore;
fairer flowers gem the sward
long the sloping shore.
mage of our childhood seems
s float around us here;
oh, I feel that in those hours,
ou wert not half so dear.

upon thy sunny face,
re love lies soft and warm,
dem the Spring a living thing,
at has assumed thy form.
eyes—the music of thy voice—
brown and silken hair—
ook without thy presence here,
s scene were not so fair.

welcome to the gladsome Spring,
it has brought me thee—
ing full of life and light—
e childhood back to me.
I will wreathe thy snowy brow
ith Spring-time's sweetest flowers
as in those bright days gone by,
er dream of darker hours!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW CLOAK.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

re! I declare, if Mrs. Burton
got a new cloak!' exclaimed Mrs.
ll to her intimate friend, Miss
as they came out of church on

e she has,' replied Miss Viney,
tly
w her husband can't afford it;
de the ruin of him yet.'
ppose they know their own busi-
ss. At any rate, it is a blessing
or I are not accountable for her
s,' said Miss Viney, who, though
technically termed an 'old maid,'
of that class who have been slan-
y styled gossips, and busy bodies.
have purposely introduced her to
he foul calumny that 'old maids,'
meddlers—and we are sure that all
s will be grateful to us for the ser-

on't know about that,' returned
axwell, with a dubious shake of
d. 'Mr. Burton owes my husband
undred dollars, and I don't believe
ever get his pay, if things go on in
The cloak couldn't have cost
n thirty dollars.'
resume they could afford it or they
not have bought it—at any rate
ow best.
Burton is a vain, conceited,
oman, and pride will have a fall
hese days.
ge not.'
pe she will have a fall; she would
ne of these airs then.
ver thought she was what might
ed a vain woman.'
is an impudent minx, and
er she is brought down on a level
circumstances the better for her
world.'
has the reputation of being a very
arted person, and an excellent
r.'
n't care if she has; she likes to
thro' the village, and for one I
t be ruled by her.'
lly, I do not understand you; she
le as any one need be.'
uable and humble, indeed! What
buy that new cloak for except to
e envy of half the town, and make
ink she is somebody?'
pe there is no one so silly as to en-
and Miss Viney cast a signifi-
nce full into the face of her com-

n't for one; but I should like to
er that she is no better than the
he world.'
don't profess to be; she visits in the
rhood, and I am sure there's no
erson in sickness when than she

that may be.'
en you had the erysipelas, you re-
she watched you no one else

now it; but is one to be tyrannized
rever, because she watched a few
with me?
w strange you talk.'
?'
n't she buy that cloak on purpose
a figure through the town and make
body feel cheap?'
, I am sure she did not; she had no
ective,' replied Miss Viney, smart-

on't believe it then!'
e is no such woman as that!'
s, is no such woman as that!'

'I have seen no one but you who feels bad about it'

'But me! La sake! I wouldn't have you think I feel bad about it. She can wear what she's a mind to, for me; only I hope she can afford it, that's all.'

'I think she can; she has the reputation of being a pretty careful woman.'

'I don't care; but I felt it my duty to warn my husband to look about his debt. When things get to be so awful extravagant, there's no telling what may happen.

'Mr. Burton is doing a good business, so people say.

'Nobody knows anything about what he is doing. All I know is, that when 'Squire Smith sold him two cords of wood last week, and carried in the bill he couldn't pay it. He actually put the old Squire off till next week. That looks, as though they could afford thirty dollar cloaks, don't it?'

With these sage reflections, Mrs. Waxwell turned down the lane that led to her house, leaving Miss Viney to pursue her way, and ponder on the extravagance of some folks.

Mrs. Waxwell loved fine clothes quite as well as any woman of the nineteenth century, and this is saying a great deal.—But then her husband was parsimonious, and though she loved 'nice things' very much, she loved money more—which, we take it, amounts to nothing more or less than meanness.

Mr. Waxwell was a farmer, and well off in the world. The advent of the railroad into his native town had turned things topsy-turvy in general, and the heads of women in particular—to use Mr. Waxwell's classical language. Time was when they were content to wear a straw bonnet and a calico gown to meeting; but now they had to rig out in silks and satins, with flounces and fur belows and all sorts of rigging attached to them, for all the world like a clown in the circus. Such were Mr. Waxwell's views of the social influence of the railroad.'

Society began to be a little 'select; folks put on airs, and were so stuck up that you couldn't touch them with a ten foot pole.

Farmer Waxwell did not much like this state of things—it cost money on the one hand and he did not much like to be thrown in the shade on the other. He was about the richest man in the place, but ten dollar bonnets and thirty dollar cloaks were abominations that he could not tolerate. Mrs. Waxwell don't like to be outdone in the matter of dress, and when she bought a new merino cloak the previous season, she had not a doubt but it would be unsurpassed for two seasons at least.—When Mrs. Burton came out with the thirty dollar velvet, she was as indignant as the case demanded.

In the rise and progress of the village since the advent of the railroad, two new stores had gone into operarion, one of which was conducted by Mr. Burton, an enterprising young man from the metropolis, who had brought a city wife and a great many city notions into the place with him.

As with a great many who go from the city to the country, he was exceedingly annoyed by that disinterested charitable attention to other people's business, which too extensively prevails in many rural districts. He kept his affairs to himself, and this bothered and perplexed the gossips. His wife had a way of attending to her own concerns; she had been brought up where people do not even know their next-door neighbor. If she wanted a new dress or a new bonnet, she never deemed it necessary to consult the neighbors in regard to her ability to afford it, or about the style and material.

Poor Mrs. Waxwell, her star began to decline when Mrs. Burton came to the village. She was no longer the leader of the town, and her heart was bursting with envy. Though she often received the kind offices of the storekeeper's wife, both in sickness and in health, she would willingly have crushed her. That new cloak was the cap sheaf of the new indignities which she fancied had been heaped upon her, and she determined that her unconscious rival should suffer the consequences of her temerity.

Her first demonstration was upon her husband, whom she found no difficulty in convincing that Mr. Burton must be ruined by the extravagance of his wife, and that unless he immediately collected his debt, he would certainly lose it.

As soon as she had done her washing on Monday, she 'made some calls,' and embraced the opportunity of commenting freely upon that new cloak. The women told their husbands that Mr. Burton would certainly fail; and before three days had elapsed, there was quite a ferment in the place.

Nobody knew anything about Mr. Burton's affairs; he seemed to be doing a good business, though no one knew of his having any money. He did not even own the house in which he lived; he had no property but his stock. The careful old farmer, to whom he had become indebted for produce which he had sent to Boston, began to be alarmed by these false rumors.

It was was in the State of New Hampshire; and at the time of which I write, the 'grab law' was in force, and is still for aught I know.

One morning, as Mr. Burton returned from a journey to a neighboring town, he found his stock attached on the claim of farmer Waxwell, all on account of that new cloak his wife had worn to meeting on the preceding Sunday.

He had not the means to pay the note at that moment, and while he was considering a plan to extricate himself from the dilemma, the news that his goods had been attached spread all over the place. All the creditors were in hot haste to follow the track of Farmer Waxwell—for it was 'first come, first served'—and in less than two hours a dozen had fastened upon the store.

This was a tremendous result to follow in the train of a thirty dollar cloak, and a gossiping old woman.

'What do you think now, Miss Viney?' asked Mrs. Waxwell, as they met, soon after the storekeeper's disaster had been made public.

'I hope Mr. Burton will be able to pay his debts.'

'But he won't—I know he won't.'

'Probably if they had given him any notice of their intention to demand the payment of their claims, he would have been prepared to meet them.

'I guess Mrs. Burton will not feel quits so stuck up after this.'

'I hope you have done nothing to bring about this sad result.'

'But I have; I made my husband sue his note, and when he put on, others did. Thirty dollar cloak, indeed!'

'I am sorry you have done this; you may ruin Mr. Burton by it.'

'That's just what I mean to do,' was Mrs. Waxwell's malignant expression, betraying the jealousy she had so long harbored.

'You did. It was very unkind and ungrateful in you to do so,' replied Miss Viney, indignantly.

'Humph.'

'Any trader would be likely to come out badly to have all his creditors pounce upon him without giving him a chance to collect his debts.'

'I don't believe he has any to collect.'

'Even your husband, as well off as he is, might be embarrassed if suddenly called upon to pay his debts,' and Miss Viney looked significantly at her angry companion.

'I doubt it.'

'He may have a trial,' said the maiden lady, as she moved towards the store.

'What can she mean by that?' thought Mrs. Waxwell.

Miss Viney had some property of her own, and it was in the hands of Farmer Waxwell, who had, on his own account, invested the greater part of it in railroad stocks.

That is what she meant. She would claim the three thousand dollars her husband owed her, and a cold chill ran through her veins as the thought struck her. Farmer Waxwell was rich in houses, land and stock, all of which yielded him some trouble to raise it.

'Don't cry, my dear, I have enough due me in Boston to pay these debts, ten times over,' said Mr. Burton to his wife, who was much alarmed by the storm which threatened them.

'What will people think?'

'What will they think when I pay them all? The whole amount is not above nine hundred dollars.'

Just then Miss Viney entered the house. In a few words she explained the circumstances which led to the sudden 'strike' among the creditors.

Mrs. Burton, kind soul, shed a flood of tears when she heard how cruel Mrs. Waxwell had been—she, whom she nursed with all the tenderness of a mother, when the frightened neighbors fled from the contageous disease.

'Never mind it, my dear. We may expect anything from a meddler, a gossip, a slanderer,' said Mr. Burton. 'I must start for Boston in the noon train.'

'Allow me, Mr. Burton, to offer you the money to discharge these liabilities. I have three thousand dollars in the hands of Mr. Waxwell.'

'You are very kind, and I accept your offer,' replied Mr. Burton, 'and next week I shall have the means of paying you. I assure you I am worth at least five thousand dollars.'

In proof of his assertion, he showed her various notes, mortgages, and certificates of stock.

'I presume if the people here knew I was not a bankrupt, they would not have molested me. In spite of all my amiable neighbor, Mrs. Waxwell, may say, I think I am abundantly able to give my wife a thirty dollar cloak.'

'I never doubted it,' replied Miss Viney, as she hastened on to the village lawyer, to put her note in the course of collection.

Farmer Waxwell was at dinner, when the lawyer called upon him.

'Sorry to trouble you, but I am instructed to collect this note,' said he.

'The devil,' exclaimed Farmer Waxwell.

'The ugly huzzy!' added Mrs. Waxwell, as she perceived Miss Viney's prophetic words had been burdened with a meaning.

'I beg your pardon, madam,' said the lawyer, 'but if I understand it rightly, you have publicly boasted that you brought about all this difficulty.'

'I!'

'Yes, madam; that new cloak did the business; you set your husband on, and all the rest followed him, so Miss Viney tells me.'

'My Gracious!'

'And now she wants the money to assist Mr. Burton out of the difficulty into which you have plunged him.'

'That's a plain speach, 'Squire.'

'But true.'

'I can't raise the money.'

'Then I must sue.'

'Can't we compromise?'

'Burton is worth at least five thousand dollars, and when he gets a remittance from Boston, will pay all.'

''I will dissolve my attachment, and be bound to the payment of the others—Will that do?'

'Yes, if Miss Viney will consent.'

Miss Viney did consent—she was a kind hearted lady—and the matter was compromised.

'Now, wife,' said Farmer Waxwell as he put three hundred dollars in his pocket, which Burton had paid, minus thirty dollars, which he held in his hand, 'there's thirty dollars, and I think you had better go and buy one of them 'ere cloaks. Your envy like to have got me into one of the cussedest scrapes I ever got into in my life.'

She would not take it; she was too mean to dress well herself, and too envious to permit others who were able to do so in peace. But she gathered from the events of our story, a healthy experience of the wisdom of that excellent maxim, 'MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.'

INSANITY—SELF-DEFENCE.

Every one must be struck with the increasing prevalence of Insanity of late, and its frequent development in the killing of people. Indeed, such is the improved condition of the world, that we rarely hear of a murder in modern times which is not committed either in self-defence or from insanity. A worthy gentleman in Southwestern Virginia was so unfortunate, not long ago, as to fire a revolver into a crowd of peaceful and unoffending men; one of them he was so unlucky as to pursue and to shoot repeatedly, till he had thoroughly dispatched him. We are not surprised to hear that these melancholy deeds were performed by an individual who was laboring under mental aberration, and who, no doubt, at the time he discharged his revolver, imagined that he was hunting a number of wild animals, and was determined to make sure of at least one of the herd.—Yet, notwithstanding the double misfortune of insanity and bloodshed, he has been thrust remorselessly into prison, and we should not be surprised if there he should remain for months, before, after the tedious formality of a trial, he is restored to the full enjoyment of life and liberty, and the future pleasures of the chase.

After all, what's the use of making such a grand fuss about human life? It is true that the law of God classes murder as the chief of crimes, and that in all the civilized countries of the old world—in England, France, Austria, Prussia—no plea of insult, no stuff about self-defence, unless the quarrel was begun by the deceased and his slayer was absolutely forced to the wall and in real danger of his own life, can possibly save a murderer, however high in social position and wealth, from the execration of the community and the hangman's cord.—But we have improved in some parts of this country upon the law of God and the civilization of Europe. And after all, we repeat, what is life? Is it not a vapor, a bubble, a perishing flower of the field?—And what matters it if the hand of violence end a brief existence a few moments sooner than its usual duration? The old gentleman who was recently killed by Graham, in Wythe, could not possibly have lived many years longer; Butler, who was slain by Ward, it is true, was in his prime, but he would have had to pass the rest of his days in the drudgery of school-teaching, and being a good man and ready for Heaven, it was a benevolent action to hasten his enjoyment of celestial happiness. Several hundreds of other cases of a similar character might be mentioned, all of which occurred in self-defence or from insanity.

The law of self-defence is not properly understood in England. There, it must be actual, bona fide self-defence of life or member; but, in this country, we take more liberal and chivalric views. A desperate ruffian can here seek a cause of quarrel with a quiet and unobtrusive individual; isult, brow-beat and even strike him, and if he resist, then, in self-defence, the ruffian aforesaid may shoot him in his tracks. Or, if a gentleman with a strong appetite for blood is not able to gratify it in any other manner, he may commit such wholesale and enormous murder, such sublime and infernal crime, that the world will immediately conclude that no man in his senses could have been guilty of such outrageous atrocities.

There can be no doubt that all crime is more or less insanity. It will all come under the definition given by the celebrated Irish advocate, Curran, of 'a doldrum.'—'My lord, my lord,' exclaimed a perjured witness, whom one of Curran's searching examinations was making very uneasy, 'Mr. Curran puts me in such a doldrum.' 'Doldrum, doldrum,' exclaimed his lordship; 'Mr. Curran, can you tell us what's a doldrum?' 'Doldrum,' promptly replied the advocate, with great gravity, 'why, your lordship, it's simply a confusion of the head, arising from corruption of the heart.'

We know no better description of the insanity which leads to so much crime, and gives to crime such impunity, than Curran's definition of a doldrum.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE SMILE OF INNOCENCE.

For many hours had an old man stood gazing on the young, the beautiful the affluent, as they flitted past; but of all the shifting croud, not one cast on him a kindly look or smile.

Some would pause indeed, for a moment as he outstreched his withered hand, but quickly turn away again, bestowing not upon him even a passing thought. There was no chairity for the stricken one. And as he gazed and gazed, and plead silently, yet oh! how eloquently, for alms, and received none, his heart, already hardened by transgression, grew harder, and he cursed the cold, unfeeling world.

But soon there came a child—a gentle little one of some six summers—and *she* looked up into the old man's face and smiled as angels smile. That smile! oh! how vividly it brought back to his mind the days of his childhood. The neglect of those around was forgotten; he saw but mild, sweet face of his now sainted mother; he heard but the low tones of *her* voice, as she taught him to lisp 'our Father.' He was again a child, as free and pure from sin as the fair creature who had beguiled his sorrow.

But the vision was too bright to last, and it quickly fled. Then was the fountain of tears—the fountain that for years had slumbered within the bosom of that hoary headed man—unsealed, and he wept. He who had sinned long and mightily against his Maker, *he* wept, and prayed to be forgiven; and was forgiven; and the recording angel, as he wrote his name within the 'Lambs's Book of Life,' whispered that the smile of innocence he had been won to heaven.—S. NcD.

TALE OF HAVANA.

BY PAUL LEAN.

One of the most singular trials ever attended, and at the same time one of the most intensely interesting and exciting, was that of a young Mexican who with myself was wintering in that delicious spot where nature holds her holiday the year round, known as the 'Queen of the Antilles.'

It had been a more than usually gay winter in Havana. Strangers from all quarters of the globe had congregated there for health and enjoyment and the stream of gold poured from sockets of wealth into ever-asking bosom of trade as freely and ceaselessly as the sparkling spring fed water streams showered themselves into the insatiate ocean that washed the Moro's base.

The young Mexican of whom I spoke whose trial I witnessed, was one of the *elegants* of the day. Midas himself, with his wonderful Alchemical power of transmuting all he touched into gold, could not have scattered on all sides more lavishly the precious metal than Leon Du Gueslin squandered his on the fashionable pleasures and follies of the season.—His resources seemed exhaustless, and by his princely lavishness he made himself quite the wonder of the numerous loungers and idlers of the motley city.

It was the second day after my arrival. I was standing with my friend Du Val on the piazza of the hotel when a richly but rather gaudily dressed young man sprang from the horse and threw himself on one of the garden lounges in front of the hotel. He possessed a slight but gracefully proportioned form, and a countenance peculiarly calculated to arrest and rivet the attention of the most casual observer. Though slightly effeminate, it possessed that beauty which is far more apt to fascinate the unwary than please the thoughtful student of human nature. His features were fine and regular, with dark, eloquent, black eyes, a rather high, though somewhat narrow forehead, a slightly acquiline nose, a perfectly formed mouth, filled with a beautiful set of ivory teeth and classically curebd chin, all of which marked him with a physiognomy that would have been as prepossessing as it was handsome were it not for a something in the expression seen at intervals like a light cloud passsing athwart the sun, which warned one to be wary in bestowing confidence. His complexion was dark, but very clear, almost transparent, adding much to his beauty; and as he threw his hat upon the grass he displayed a profusion of glossy black curls clustering upon his finely formed head with a classical grace we see delineated in some of Raphael's heroes.

'That is the young nabob, Leon Du Gueselin,' observed Du Val to me.

'The Crœsus you were speaking about last evening?'

'The same,' replied Du Val. 'But look; yonder comes the carriage of the wealthy Yankee merchant, with his beautiful American wife.'

An open carriage, with liveried driver and outriders, passed slowly by. Its occupants were a middle aged man and a young and lovely woman.

'That is Ledyard Wilton, one of our New York nabobs,' said I.

'Yes; but do you know his history?'

'I cannot say that I do, although I have met him in the Broadway and elsewhere a hundred times, knowing little more of him than his name.

'He was born in one of the coal mines of Western Pennsylvania, grew up a fatherless, motherless boy, living anywhere and nowhere, picking up stray bits of knowledge wherever he could catch them. At sixteen, with an excellent education, acquired no one knows how, he chanced to please a wealthy and eccentric merchant, and from that time his fitful star was steadly in the ascendant. That beautiful creature by his side is his employer's (afterwards his partner) youngest daughter.'

'He is an open-hearted, noble looking fellow, and, I should judge, is warmly attached to his young wife.'

'You are right,' said Du Val. 'He worships the very ground upon which she treads. But they say that she married him for his goodness and out of gratitude for his kindness to her after the death of her parents and the marriage and removal of her elder sisters.'

Whilst we were talking, the carriage had moved on and was nearly out of sight. Both Du Val and myself had noticed the effect upon the young Mexican of the beautiful vision that had swept by. He had started like one electrified as soon as she appeared in sight, and had watched the merchant's wife as though in some strange trance, until the next flutter of her cobweb veil could be no more distinguished.

From that day I saw the handsome young Mexican constantly in the company of the mearchant's fashionable wife, sometimes with her husband, more frequently toward the latter part of the time accompanying my lovely country woman alone on horseback.

A more beautiful creature than Claire Wilton I had never chanced to see. A slight, elegant figure, of the middle height, remarkable for the grace and ease of its motions, a pale, calm face, to which dark violet eyes, fringed with long night-black lashes, imparted tone and character; features delicate and regular, with an air distinguished by the aristocratic contour and bearing of the head and neck.

Such was the lovely being whom the wealthy merchant loved and called wife. She was one to whom the appellation of 'beautiful' would have been given at first sight, but upon looking more closely upon those almost marble-still fatures, you could see an occasional outburst of feeling in the upturning or sudden glance of her eye that was perfectly electrifying. If repose was the chief characteristic of her expression, it was not the repose of inanition, but rather that of fervent feeling tamed down and repressed by some mighty power within.

The season was in its wane. Du Val and myself were going on the next day, to quit the sunny skies and balmy airs of the delightful Island for the less poetic and colder clime of our native hills.

Many of the gay butterflies of fashion had already flitted to other scenes, but the beautiful Claire Wilton and her devoted husband still lingered, and the brilliant Mexican hung around the fair *American* like her shadow.

And how did Ledyard Wilton, the nabob merchant take all this devotion to his wife from a stranger?

Du Gueselin, with his insinuating manner and man of the world knowledge had paid so much court to Wilton, and made himself so agreeable that Wilton, in his unsuspecting nature, seemed not to be aware of the poisonous power of the viper he was admitting so freely, to sup from his bowl and linger on the sacred precincts of the faimily hearth-stone.

On the morning of the day we were to have gone, the whole city was thrown into a state of excitement by the news of the most inhuman assassination of Ledyard Wilton, the generous American merchant. He was found lying upon the beach, and marks of a great struggle and violence were discovered around the spot. The unfortunate man seemed to have been actually butchered in the determined and daring attempt to compass his death at all hazards.

It so happened that a member of the night watch, hearing the disturbance, reached the spot just in time to discover in the perpetrator of the foul deed the well known features of the bandit Rollo Guy, a man you could not have met in the broad day-light without a shudder of fear.

The alarm was given, and although the murderer had escaped, yet before noon the next day he was captured and borne in triumph by the excited mob to the hall of justice.

So in earnest in this instance was the sometimes tardy law that the trial was commenced at once.

In the most vindictive language the assassin accused Du Gueselin as the abettor of the murder, naming the sum—which was one of immense amount—which he had given as a bribe.

Here commenced a drama of the Judgment, the solemnity of which was truly appalling.

The apparently unsuspecting Du Gueselin, probably wishing to seem secure, was quietly smoking a cigar in the front of his hotel, and although somewhat pale, was outwardly as calm as the placid skies overhead. He questioned those who so suddenly arrested him—

'Prove your charge!' exclaimed he, in indignant reply. 'Am I to be condemned on the testimony of a common assassin? I defy you, and I defy the murderous bandit. He has stained his dark soul with the one more crime of murderous falsehood.'

The trial commenced in good earnest, but notwithstanding the bold assertions of the assassin to condemn Du Gueselin with himself, Du Gueselin seemed on the point of being cleared of the heinous charge by the adroit defence he had on the instant brought forward.

It had grown dark, and the darkness was deepening into night, when some one present exclaimed, 'Bring forward the corpse! Confront the murderers and the murdered!'

The suggestion was instantly acted upon. In a few moments more the torches gleamed upon the mangled remains of the murdered Ledyard Wilton, and upon the fearful countenance of the assassin and his accusers. Never shall I forget the fierce, hardened expression upon the face of the outlaw, Guy ——, with his citron complexion, lank, melancholy jaws, the corners of his tightly-compressed mouth drawn far down like the tiger's, his deep set black eyes gleaming like lamps from a cave, desperate and wrathful, as his hands were placed upon the breast of the murdered man.

'In the name of God I swear that I killed this man, Mr. Ledyard Wilton, instigated and hired thereto by Leon Du Gueselin, who is the real murderer.' And this oath, uttered in a solemn, cavernous voice, carried conviction with it into the heart of the assembled throng.

The look which the assassin cast on the confounded Du Gueselin was perfectly diabolical in its vindictiveness. After he had finished his adjuration the attorney general commanded Du Gueselin to take the hand of the corpse and curse the murderer.

'May the God of vengeance forever blast both in this life and the next the soul of——,' but Du Gueselin, turning suddenly pale, could proceed no farther. Evidently conscience-stricken he gazed at the dead face before him as in reverie, uttered some confused mutterings and turned away.

The gleam of triumph that shot forth from the assassin Rollo's eyes was perfectly demoniac in its malignity.

Many other efforts were made to entrap the too evidently guilty Du Gueselin into a betrayal of his guilt, but he remained calm and immovable from then until the hour of his execution.

All that wealth could do was done by his friends to buy him off, but his judges were inexorable. The two criminals were executed together, the fear of the assassin Rollo being to the last only lest Du Gueselin should be permitted to escape.

The remains of the Mexican were buried by his friends with much imposing ceremony, whilst those of the robber Guy were buried by the brotherhood of charity.

How far the beautiful young widow was implicated in the murder of her husband was never known. Rumor with her thousand tongues whispered strange things of what was deemed her *liason* with the Mexican; but as she preserved during the rest of her stay the calm, impenetrable demeanor that at all times distinguished her, no one could fathom the real feelings of her heart.

Outwardly in deep mourning, soon after the funeral of her husband the lately idolized Claire Wilton, accompanied by her waiting maid, sailed for her own home.

VARIETY.

New things are necessary for the wants of this life, but it takes an infinite number to satisfy the demand of opinion.

RESOLUTION is the youngest and dearest daughter of Destiny, and may win from her fond mother almost any favor she chooses to ask.

☞ Mrs. Partington says that there must be some sort of kin between poets and pullets, for they are always chanting their lays.

☞ Lady Bath, with a very bad temper, had a good deal of wit. Lord Bath, saying to her, in one of her passions, 'Pray, my dear, keep your temper,' she replied, 'Keep my temper! I don't like it so well. I wonder you should!'

☞ Personal self-sufficiency and arrogance are the certain attendants upon all those who have never experienced a wisdom greater than their own.

PRAISE always surprises and humbles true genius—the shadow of earth comes then between them and their starry ideal with a cold and dark eclipse.

A love sick swain, desirous to indicate the extent and character of his love for the queen of his heart, cried out:

"Ah! Sal! Sal! my affection for you is strong—as—as—as—the butter they gave me for dinner."

☞ Hard times produce one good thing: they check gossiping. Mrs. Clacker has only 'had company' once since last summer. The consequence is, that the neighbours' characters' stand higher than they had done for the last five years.

"Sam, did you ever double the Cape of Good Hope?"

"I expect I have."

"When?"

"Last night, when I put my arm around the cape that belongs to the dress of a young lady that I have *good hopes* of making Mrs. Dusenberry."

'Samivel, bevare of the vimmins as reads no noospapers. Your fadder married a woman vat reads none, an' you're the sad konsequinz. You're as hignorant as an 'orse. Hignorant peeples says as how it's throwin' money away to take noospapers, an' foolin' away time to read 'em.'

Good manners are the blossoms of good sense, and it may be added, of good feeling, too; for if the law of kindness be written in the heart, it will lead to disinterestedness, in little as well as great things—that desire to oblige and attend to the gratification of others, which is the foundation of good manners.

Two sons of Erin ware moralizing over the result of the late election.

'Bad news, Pat,' said Mike.

'Faith, an' ye're right there,' responded Pat.

'What would ould Gineral Jackson say to this, if he was alive now?' ejaculated Mike.

'Be gorra,' replied Pat, 'he'd say he was glad he was dead!'

ONE.—One hour lost in the morning by lying in the bed, will put back all the business of the day.

One hour gained by rising early is worth a month in a year.

One hole in a fence will cost as much as it will take to fix it at once.

One unruly animal will learn all others in company bad tricks.

One drunkard will keep a family poor and make them miserable

One good newspaper is a good thing in every family.

A man of cultivated and social attractiveness, especially if he holds some position of influence and distinction, as a journalist, a statesman, a professional man, is often little aware, because he has strangely forgotten the days of his boyhood, how wide and how permanent are the influences he leaves upon the society he passes through. What he says may not be remembered; but what he is, will.—Many think of him with pleasure, and with a secret wish to know him, of whom he does not think at the time.

A YANKEE DEFEATED BY A YANKEE—A certain Yankee 'down east' has invented a kind of love letter ink which is an effectual safeguard against all actions for breach of promise, since it fades in less than three months entirely from the paper. A brother Yankee being desirous of obtaining the ink, purchased a large quanity of it for which he gave his note payable at the expiration of 90 days; but at that time the former held nothing but a piece of blank paper.

ELOQUENT.

J. R. Lowell, at the close of a recent lecture on Milton, said:

The noise of those old warfares is hushed; the song of Cavalier and the fierce psalm of Puritan are silent now; the hands of his episcopal adversaries no longer hold pen or crozier; they and their works are dust; but he who loved truth more than life, who was faithful to the other world while he did his work in this; his seat is in that great cathedral whose far echoing aisles are the Ages, whispering with the blessed feet of the saints, martyrs, and confessors of every clime and every creed; whose bells sound only centurial hours; about whose spire, crowned with the constellation of the cross, no meaner birds than missioned angels hover; whose organic music is the various stops of endless changes breathed through by endless good; whose choristers are elect spirits of all time, that sing serene and shining as morning stars, the ever renewed mystery of Creative Power.

A WARM WELCOME TO A FAITHFUL REPRESENTATIVE.

One entire Shelbyville (Indiana) Volunteer (says the Washington Union) is devoted to an account of the proceedings attending the "welcome home" to the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks on his recent return to his congressional district. The democracy of Shelbyville were out in full force, and gave unmistakeable evidence of their unshaken regard and confidence in their talented and distinguished representative. On his arrival in Shelbyville from Cincinnati, Mr. Hendricks was immediately escorted to the Masonic, Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity, and where he met with a most enthusiastic reception. He was welcomed home by M. M. Rays esq., in a brief but eloquent speech. In the course of his reply Mr. Hendricks said:

"The most miserable pretext of know-nothingism is, that it is to preserve Protestantism and the liberties of the people from the encroachments of Popery. When did Protestantism become so weak that it must be sustained by a secret, oath-bound organization? When Martin Luther took the field of Europe with the Pope, he appeared before the councils of the church and the assembled thousands of his country men, and with the Bible in his hand, and reason upon his tongue, he accomplished the Reformation. The preachers of the Gospel of this day who distrust the sufficiency of the pulpit, the Bible, and reason, and go about the country organizing lodges, and swearing the people to obey the decisions of councils, find no example in the conduct of this great reformer.

"The census of 1850 shows that in the United States and Territories the Catholics have 1,221 churches; the Presbyterians, 4,824; the Methodists, 13,280; the Baptists, 9,375; and while the Catholics have but 1,221 churches, the Protestants, leaving out Jews, Sweedenborgians, Universalists, and others, have 34,973. Much concern has been expressed because of the vast wealth of the Catholic church under the control of the bishops. The census of 1850 shows the value of all the Catholic church property in the United States to be $9,255,758—less than that owned by Stephen Girard or John Jacob Astor; less than is under the control of several citizens of the United States; less than is owned by several corporations; but little more than this is owned by a single Protestant church in the city of New York. In the United States and Territories, the Presbyterian church owns $14,543,789; the Methodist, $14,822,870; the Episcopalian, $11,375,010; the Baptist, 11,620, 855—greater in each case than is owned by the Catholic church. While the Catholic church owns in the States and Territories church property valued at $9,256, 758, the Protestant churches together own $83,394,670. I refer to these facts to show that it is not fear of foreign influence or of Catholicism that influences the know-nothing leaders."

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

The Jamestown, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Crabbe, arrived at Havana on the 15th ultimo, and departed for Key West on 17th of same month.—The Jamestown fired a national salute on the 16th, but as the Spanish officials did not return it until after a lapse of three hours, Gen. Concha deigned to explain that he had ordered the officer in command of the guns under arrest for neglect of duty It was thought that Commodore McCauley would spend seven days in official intercourse with the Captain-General, and that at the end of that period all our documents of accusation, with all the records of executive explanation, would be forwarded to Madrid. Seven thousand five hundred troops—black, mulatto and white—appeared at the review which Commodore McCauley and Captain Engle, with the British and French officers, attended. The soldiers made a good appearance. All other intercourse was harmonious.

The correspondent of the New York Express, alluding to this review, writes:

The day was a beautiful one, and all Havana, rich and poor, high and low, thronged the streets and Passeos. The crowd was dense but perfectly orderly, and good natured, as are all crowds here. The troops were drawn up in double file, from the Punta through the Paseo Isabel to the Campe Marte, (where the cavalry were stationed,) and from thence, through the Paseo Tacon to Fort Principe.—Concha reviewed them on horseback, passing along the lines, and afterwards they filed past him as he stood in front of the Tacon Theatre. What with the music and the gay banners and bright glittering of bayonets the scene was a fine one.—The volunteer regiments filled the air with their "Vivas" as they passed the Captain General; the regulars were silent. Behind the Captain-General stood his carriage with Madame Concha and a brilliant cortege of officers. At one side another of his equipages, containing Commodore McCauley and Capt. Stribling, U. S. N. with an aid-de-camp of the Captain-General, and other Spanish officers. I was pleased to see this courtesy extended to Commodore McCauley.

The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Standard, however, takes exception to Com. McCauley's riding in the carriage of Concha, and thinks he might have been present at the review through other modes of conveyance, without incivility or loss of of self-respect. This, the writer says, is the opinion in Havana. He adds:

Prediction of the multitude is that there is to be no trouble, and news-writers will convey the same idea; but I believe the Commodore will do his duty, notwithstanding the coach—and that the Government of the United States will have a truthful report of circumstances and facts, to confirm action for peace or war, as may consist with the national honor.

☞ Small acts of kindness—how pleasant and desirable do they make life!—Every object is made light by them, and every tear of sorrow brushed away. When the heart is sad and despondency sits at the entrance of the soul, a trifling kindness drives despair away, and makes the path cheerful and pleasant.

LETTER FROM DIXON ILLINOIS.

J. D. Mackay writes to us, (says the Boston Post) asking if we know of a printer in Boston who will go to that place and take a permanent situation in a democratic office, and inquiring the prices paid here *per month* for first class hands. His letter dated April 14, continues—

Spring miserably backward—only one warm day; never had a such a hot summer or cold winter as last: Railroads (*two*—never had any here till last winter) blocked up with snow, impassable weeks at a time; know nothings—formerly very numerous—getting to be *nobodies* fast: Population of our town (100 miles from Chicago) 2500—in October, 1850, 500 town lots—such as, three or four years ago, were freely offered to any one that would build on them—ready sale from $200 a $800; business lots high as $75 per foot front—$40,000 per acre—few years ago, $1 25-100: Houses and lots (former inferior—latter no larger) much high than in *Roxbury*, and other places, except Cambridge, around Boston; flour $7 a 7 25—used to be $3; potatoes $1—none at that—last year (fall before last) 10c per bushel! Think of our U. S. senator Lyman Trumbull, wont get his seat. All other towns around here going ahead as fast as this—don't believe it here, though."

WOMAN.

As the dove will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying on its vitals, so it is the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. With her the desire of the heart has failed. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercises that gladden the spirits, quicken the pulse, and sends the tide of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken, the sweet refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams, "dry sorrow drinks her blood," until her enfeebled frame sinks under the last external assailant. Look for her after a little while; and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave and wondering that one, who but lately glowed with the raiance of health and beauty, should now be brought down to "darkness and the worm." You will be told of some wintry chill, some slight indiscretion that laid her low, but no one knows the mental malady that previously sapped her strength and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.—*Wash. Irving.*

An Elopement in High Life in Orange, N. J.—An unprecedented excitement has been created in the neighboring village of Orange, by the elopement of a married gentleman with a young lady of great personal attractions, and the daughter of one of the richest residents of that place. The gentleman who has thus absconded has been doing business in New-York, and has left a wife and child in Orange, unprotected and uncared for. Previous to leaving he borrowed of various business men sums ranging from $500 to $2,000, in all to the amount of $15,000. It is unknown whether the cloping parties have gone to Europe, or whether they are still in this country, but we learn that both left notes avowing their determination not to return.—*Newark Mercury April 20.*

The Popular Movement Westward. All the lines leading to the West are crowded with passengers. The movement in that direction is quite extraordinary. The want of employment, the high rates of provisions, and the better prospects in the new States, may be assigned as the causes. Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, are the chief points of destination. The Evansville Inquirer states that boats passing that place, on their way to St. Louis, are literally black with passengers and their effects *en route* for Kansas. All kinds of mechanics are in demand, especially house-carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, and painters. The West is indeed the modern land of promise. Thither all who are active and enterprising, and who can find nothing to do in the Atlantic cities, should direct their footsteps.—*Balt. American.*

The Fires.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald learns that the late fires in the woods destroyed $10,000 worth of property in Duplin, and more than $20,000 in Bladen and $50,000 in Brunswick. The destruction of turpentine boxes has been immense, and it is supposed that the falling off of the turpentine crop in the counties around Wilmington will amount to 50,000 barrels. We learn from the Washington (N. C.) Times, that the Pantigo Swamp, in Beaufort county, was on fire, and that Messrs. R. H. Riddick & Co. have lost $35,000 worth of shingles, and as much more in juniper timber. About 2000 acres of their swamp were burned. It is probable that half a million of dollars would not pay all the losses in the Southern States this season by fires in the woods.

Sugar Crop in Louisiana.—The accounts from all parts of Louisiana, received by the papers, are still extremely unfavorable. The Alexandria (La.) Republican says:

"We have lately received accounts of the sugar crop that are of a most deplorable character. It seems that the long drought we have had has ruined—almost entirely destroyed it, the plant cane is completely dried up, leaving not the first sign or prospect of its ever going to seed; and the rotten cane, for the most part, is equally as unpromising. It is thought that the growing crops will not turn out as much cane as will be required for seed next year.

A western editor speaking of a concert singer says her voice is delicious, pure as the moonlight and as tender as a three shilling shirt.

A woman has suggested that when men break their hearts, it is all the same as when a lobster breaks one of his claws—another sprouting immediately and growing in its place.

Lady Blessington once wrote: 'I feel I am grown old, for want of somebody to tell me that I am looking as young as ever.—Charming falsehood! There is a vast deal of vital air in loving words.'

THE "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" ON THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.

The *Journal of Commerce* of the 1st instant contains a sound, sensible, and conservative editorial, on the subject of Judge Loring's removal, from which we extract the concluding passages, as follows:

"The Legislature of Massachusetts, by punishing Judge Loring because he would not swerve from the line of duty, damage every honest suitor who relies on the independence of a court. The language of the act is this: the Judiciary must not obey the Constitution and comply with their oaths; they must take notice of the fanaticism of the hour, and decide by its requirements. It is a blow at the independence of the Judiciary coming from the assembled wisdom of Massachusetts, certain to produce greater damage to the community than to the person against whom whom it is aimed. The firmness he displayed in adhering to the Constitution when surrounded by Abolitionism evinces sufficient self dependence, integrity, and courage, to render the blow unavailing as respects the subject of it, and we cannot but hope that there are those in the enlightened community of Boston, who will take care that the man shall be elevated whose fidelity as a Judge brought upon him the despleasure and the power of fanatical minds. Judge Marshall, whose pure example secured the warm confidence of all who knew him, and whose name stands foremost among the bright ornaments of the bench, told the Convention of Virginia, when near the close of his long and valuable life, that he knew of no greater curse which Heaven could inflict on a suffering people, than a dependant bench of justice. It becomes, therefore, a solemn duty to reverse this unjust decision of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and restore the bench to its true condition. In the meanttme, we urge upon the Administration at Washington—and we do this the more boldly since we have never asked for office for ourselves or ourfriends—to show its sense of the manly courage of Judge Loring, and the destructive character of this legislative example, by placing him in a position which will enable honest Judges to know that for faithfullness in service, there are those who will reward, as well as those who will punish."

HOW STATUES ARE MADE.

Dick Tinto, the Florence correspondence of the New York *Times*, writes that the inducements for American sculptors to remain in Italy—Powers, Hart, Crawfoad and others—are that they have have constantly on hand more orders than they can execute, and employ numerous workmen at cheap wages.—We quote:

These workmen, who actually perform the whole or nine-tenths of the chiseling, cutting in marble what their employer puts before them in plaster, receive Italian wages—a small daily pittance. If taken to New York, they would at once triple and quadruple their Italian earnings, and would probably set up for themselves as carvers, in a small way, or as decorators and ornamenter sof churches and public buildings. The chisel is no longer the tool of the master sculptor—his instrument is an old bit of stick, with which he scoops away at the figure in clay, or "at the mud," as he will tell you himself. When finished, as nearly as such a material can be, a mould is taken, and from that mould a cast in plaster. If necessary, this cast is still further finished and sand-papered, it is then handed over to the cutter, whose duty it is to make an exact *fac simile* in marble.

The sculptor proper may never touch this marble, and when he is told it is done, he is ready to deliver it to its owner. The workmen in Mr. Powers' studio have executed not far from forty Prosperines from the one plaster originally composed by the master and the Greek slave has, in the same way, been reproduced three or four times. The best bust maker in Italy never touches the marble He may suggest or order hair strokes here and there, but he does not handle the scraper himself. In all this the workman, though he may execute unassisstedly the statute, the head, the group,s no more the author of his work than is the clerk who copies the Prime Minister's rough draft, or the calligraphist who engrosses a set of resolutions. You can see how impossibe it would be for sculptors, occupying and requiring in this way the work of many men, to transport their studios to America.

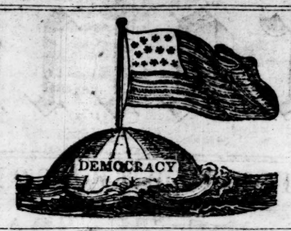
Romance of Indian Life.—A private soldier, writing from Fort Laramie, March 12th, mentions the following incidents of the massacre of Lieut. Grattan:

I will give you two facts connected with the massacre, which I have never seen in the newspapers. A musician, one of the party, owned or married a squaw, and on that unfortunate day when she saw danger threatening the troops, she rallied her father and brother to preserve her lover. When he fell wounded, she rushed to him to protect him from the arrows or perish with him. Her father shot several arrows at the Indians, and was wounded himself in the zealous defence of the soldiers. Then he sat down and wept, as he could do no more. The hostile Indians then rushed on the wounded soldier, tore him from the embrace of his faithful squaw, and scalped him before her eyes. After this she could not be prevailed upon to eat or drink, and starved to death, dying in nine days, and glad to go to regain the presence of the spirit of one she loved so dearly. The only soldier that reached here alive was found by an Indian, who instead of scalping him ministered to his wants, carried water to his hiding place, and endeavored to bring him into the fort during the night, but being unable or afraid to accomplish his purposes, he turned back to Mr. Borden's house, bearing the soldier, and four Indians overtook him and wished to kill the wounded man, or, as they said, "that dog." The reply of the noble friendly savage was, "This white man must live, or I die," and he bore him off in safety.—Such generous deeds should be remembered.

☞ An editor out West gives notice to his delinquent subscribers, that he is about to make a tour of collection among them, and with those who do not "down with the dust," he intends to stop long enough to board it out!

Simplicity and purity are the two wings by which man is lifted up above all earthly things. Simplicity in the intention—purity in the affection.

Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, May 8, 1855.

THE "SOBER SECOND THOUGHT."

The elections recently held in Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Wilmington, (Del.,) show that Know-Nothingism is doomed to be short-lived, and that the "sober second-thought" of the people is bringing them back to their Democratic allegiance. Last year, the Know-Nothings carried Philadelphia by about 10,000 majority. *Now*, the *Democrats* carry it by 500!!! The knell of Know-Nothingism has been sounded—its days are numbered—and in a few months it will be classed among the things that were. What will be the next move of the enemy? "What silly part will Roscius *next* enact?"

☞ The crowded state of our advertising columns excludes our usual variety of editorial and other matter.

☞ "Querist" is necessarily deferred till next week.

"QUEEN OF MAY."

The young misses attached to the school of the Rev. E. M. Forbes observed, with much spirit, the immemorial custom of celebrating the first day of gentle May by a *May party*. The ceremonies of the coronation of Miss Sophie Shepard as Queen, were performed very gracefully and graciously, and were exceedingly interesting throughout—the several characters being well represented. After these ceremonies were over, the gay company partook of a very tasteful and abundant repast, and the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing and every variety of lively and innocent sport. It was a pleasant sight to witness the exuberant spirit of the sweet little creatures poured out in peals of merry laughter, and to behold their perfect happiness.

Roanoke Herald.—Amid a multiplicity of engagements, we have omitted to notice the receipt of the prospectus of the "Roanoke Herald," a neutral paper, proposed to be published in Williamston, by Mr. Wm. S. Warrock.

For the Pioneer.

The language of the "Sentinel" in reply to the article of "Justice," would justify me in declining to notice farther any thing from that source; and it is only for the purpose of placing myself right before the public, that I say a word upon the subject. If such chaste and polite phrases suit the editor of the "Sentinel" better than argument, I shall certainly not complain so long as they are qualified with an "*if*." Why the Sentinel should have imagined that I intended to insinuate that the article of "A Voter" was written in the Sentinel office, I am at a loss to determine; for it never entered my head *that it was written there*. I was—and am still under the impression, that I recognized the author, and under such impression I wrote the reply to "A Voter." I had good reason for my suspicions, *for the language was not new to me*. If I am not wrong in my surmises, the author is not a resident of Chowan, though his communication may have been *written* there. Had the Sentinel have proceeded a step farther, and asserted that "A Voter" had always been a true and consistent democrat, I would not have hesitated to confess myself in error in my suspicions, though the arguments against such conduct would have remained in force.

JUSTICE.

HON. BURTON CRAIGE.

The announcement of the intention of this gentleman to be a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Salisbury district, in North Carolina, will be satisfactory news to the democratic party throughout the Union. In these trying times such men as Mr Craige are greatly needed.—The democratic creed has always awakened his best impulses, but now that it is assailed, it has inspired him with an energy and an eloquence that prove his devotior to it.—In the last Congress Mr. Craige was a conspicuous and an influential member.—Intellectually and physically he towered above all small politics and small men.—North Carolina cannot honor him more than he has honored her. If she is true to herself she will be true to him, and will send him back to a position in which he is able to do so much good for the South and for the Union.—*Washington Union.*

Preparations for Seward's Election. All goes on prosperously, and unless some very untoward event should happen, the Legislature of the State of New York will be prepared to nominate Mr. Seward for President. For thus it was that so much trouble was taken to secure the canal spoils, wherewith the war is now carried on. To this end all the financial schemes of the State administration has tended, since the election of Myron H. Clark and Henry J. Raymond. If they succeed, corruption will have another lease of power. We put it to the honest men of all parties, ought they, shall they carry out their scheme? Shall New York be nothing but a private preserve of William H. Seward?

THE ELECTION IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, May 2.—In the municipal election here, the Know Nothings, it appears, have lost everything except a majority in the Common Council.

Some of the Beauties of Know-Nothingism.

Every party has its characteristics; and its tendencies and results as well as the *avowed* objects of its advocates, generally serve to indicate the motives which govern its devoties. Thus, in vindication of the motives of the Democratic party, we proudly point to the workings of our political system as illustrated in the present prosperous condition of both Government and people. The results are palpably beneficial, and they are what the Democracy predicted. The unbending devotion of our party, too, to its ancient principles, through a long series of years, through good and through evil report, and amid occasional whirlwinds of adversity, loom up like a collossal monument to its praise. Our house is built upon a rock; and though the billows may sometimes roll over it, they are soon dashed to pieces and leave the glorious structure standing in all its noble proportions. Truth is that rock, and error cannot prevail against it.

But how is it with the new-fangled idea of Know-Nothingism? What are *its* characteristics? What the motives of its partisans, declaratory and inferential? Its *policy* is, to make war upon foreigners and Catholics; but the *object* of that war—what is *it?* This is an interesting question, and eminently suggestive in its character; because upon it hinges the whole fabric of Know-Nothingism. In an enlightened country, an enlightened party that aspires to rule the nation, ought to present for popular acceptance a profound system of political economy—a system embracing our whole foreign and domestic policy in its comprehensive scope. No little one-idea policy should characterize a great party in a great country. What, then, is the ostensible and avowed bone of contention against foreigners and Catholics? *The offices!* Yes, *the offices*, and *nothing but the offices!* No restriction whatever is placed upon foreigners and Catholics, save and except that forbidding them to hold office—none at all. They may own land among us, and cultivate it—they may buy and sell—they may amass fortunes if they can by their own endeavors—in fact, they may do anything and hold anything that a native may, *except an office*. That is forbidden fruit, reserved especially for *natives*.

The sum and substance of Know-Nothingism amounts to just this: Foreigners and Catholics may hold property here; they may follow any pursuit they please—in a word, do what they like, provided they don't touch the offices. The jingle of public money is sweet music to Know-Nothing ears, and they have no idea of permitting naturalized citizens to interfere with their monopoly in this particular.

Is not this true? Show us the Know-Nothing who proposes to exclude naturalized citizens and Catholics forever from anything else but office. We have never seen or heard of such a Know-Nothing. *They want the offices*—the loaves and fishes;—and naturalized citizens and Catholics are welcome to whatever *else* they can get. What sublime patriotism! What lofty statesmanship! What pure and elevated *Americanism!* "Have merey, Jesu!"

Another characteristic of Know-Nothingism is discovered by the fact that it unites the most inharmonious and antipodal elements in a common crusade against foreigners and Catholics. The sworn enemy of yesterday is complacently courting your friendly assistance and co-operation to-day. Though he then denounced you for a traitor, he now offers to take you by the hand and fellowship with you like a brother. But a few months ago, the Whig leaders abused and villified the Democracy after the most approved manner of the Billingsgate school; their lips reeked with bitter denunciations and foul aspersions, and their faces writhed with scowls of contumely and vindictive hatred. But *now*, having thrown of the worn-out garb of wretched Whiggery, and donned the execrable habiliments of Know-Nothingism, their lips are full of honeyed words and their faces are wreathed in smiles of affected courtesy and friendship! They ignore the principles they once professed to hold *sacred;* they abandon the party which they once proudly and vauntingly boasted contained "all the talent and all the decency;" they repudiate their former gods, and now worship at other shrines! Nay, more: They not only swallow deep down into their throats all their past bitter denunciations of the Democracy, but they offer to receive us into their fold, in order that we may help them out in their unhallowed crusade! What stullification!—Could presumption—not to say impudence—go farther?

We do not believe that the Democracy are to be *honeyfuggled* by any such nonsensical *blarney*. The Know-Nothings may talk of the doing away of old parttes, and may even go so far as to declare that they would vote for a Democrat: We will not trust them—they are too tricky—they are sunk too deep in darkness—there is too much suspicious secrecy about them—too much hooded swearing. They lately courted the Irish and Germans—they now denounce them; and Democrats would share a similar fate at their hands. Men whose principles are not strong enough to hold them together, and who are compelled to resort to *oaths* to bind them, are not the men with whom Democrats desire to affiliate. Let all such organizations be built upon the ruins of defunct *Whiggery;* but heaven preserve the *Democracy* from such contagion!

MORE KNOW-NOTHING REVERSES.

It was reported in Washington, yesterday by a passenger from Wilmington, Delaware, that, at the election in the last named city, on Tuesday, the Democrats elected all of their city ticket excepting their candidate for Mayor, who was beaten seventeen votes by his Know-nothing opponent. Last year the new party beat the Whigs one hundred and twenty votes, and the Democrats five hundred.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, an election took place for treasurer, commissioners, select and common councilmen, etc. A dispatch, received in this city, yesterday, states that the Know-nothing candidate for treasurer is probably elected by about one hundred majority; that the Democrats have elected Sherry, city commissioner; that fourteen of the wards are Democratic, and ten Know-nothing; and that thirty-eight Democrats and thirty-six Know-nothings have been elected to the councils. Last year, the Know-nothing majority was more than nine thousand.

If these things are so, and there seems to be little or no doubt on the subject, the former victories of the Know-nothings are not repeated and the results may be regarded as evidences of "the sober second-thought of the people."—*W. Sentinel May, 3.*

MARRIED,

In Christ Church, Raleigh, on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. G. W. Gatling, of Perquimans, to Miss Marcie A. Pescud, of the former place.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, April 27, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several Counties of the State the sum of ninety thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents, as by annexed table, in part of the nett income of said fund for the current year. The amounts respectively due to the Counties will be paid at the Treasury Department on application by the persons properly authorized to receive the same. It is expected that an equal or larger amount will be distributed in the Fall of the present year.

The counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres't Ex officio of Literary Board.

Counties.	Federal population.	Distributive share.
Alamance,	10,166	1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,539	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1405 92
Bertie,	9,073	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12
Buncombe,	12,538	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	988 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleaveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,368	636 96
Craven,	12,329	1479 48
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13,770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 24
Franklin,	9,510	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	638 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,585	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 44
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,160	740 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 26
Nash,	9,034	1084 08
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8,825	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1821 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32
Robeson,	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1486 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	761 76
Stokes,	8,490	1018 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrel,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 36
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,		
Yadkin,		
Yancey,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

MAY 1st.

WE ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING DUPLICATES of those beautiful **White, Buff,** and **fancy Marseilles Vests**, which, we are pleased to say, have taken so favorably with the gentlemen.

Also a superior article of Black Satin Vests, and White Linen Duck Pants and Coats, and Vest-shirts, collars, &c.

my 1 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
(Sentinel copy.)

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR LIGHT VESSELS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHTS,
May 8th, 185[illegible]

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on Thursday, the 24th day of May 1855, for furnishing and delivering Rations and Fuel on board the Light Vessels in this Collection District, viz: Croatan Light Vessel and Roanoke Point Light Vessel, for the period of one year from the 1st July, 1855, to the 30th June, 1856, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality—to be delivered in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes and cases, in good order, on board the above named vessels, at least once a quarter, free of expense to the United States, and agreeably to the next table of the weekly ration, viz:

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	Weekly quantity	
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday		Potatoes.
		Molasses.
		do. Vinegar.
		Beans.
		Butter.
		Coffee.
		Tea.
		Sugar.
		Biscuit.
		Raisins or dried fruit.
		Rice.
		Flour.
		Pork.
		Beef.

The potatoes must be delivered sufficiently often to prevent injury by keeping on board

Each proposal must state distinctly price for which the entire ration will be furnished on board each Light Vessel respectively.

The proposals for supplying fuel must state distinctly the price per cord for each kind and quality of wood, to be delivered on board of each Light Vessel respectively.

One bidder may bid for all the vessels required, or for each vessel separately, at his option,—separate bids are required for the fuel—the quantity to be delivered oftener than once per quarter, to be determined by the Inspector or Superintendent.

The contractor will be required to enter into bond with approved security for the faithful execution of the contract. No bid will be accepted or contract entered into, until approved by the Light House Board.

The contractor will be required to deliver, at least, in the aggregate, one month's rations for the entire crew of the light vessel contracted for, on board at all times, and any expense incurred on account of failure to deliver rations or fuel will be chargeable to the contractor.

No Keeper, Superintendent, Inspector or other person connected with the Light House establishment, will be allowed to contract for or deliver rations for the crew or fuel of a Light Vessel.

No Contractor, Superintendent or Inspector, will be allowed to choose the parts of the ration, nor the time when it shall be determined upon for the delivery without authority of the Board.

All the articles constituting the ration for the crew of Light Vessels will be examined, and their quality approved by the Superintendent, or the Inspector of the District, or by such other person as may be assigned to perform that duty. No bills will be paid for rations and fuel which do not bear the proper endorsement as to quality, quantity, and delivery of the articles on board each vessel, specifying the date of the delivery.

No bid which is not properly guaranteed and endorsed will be considered; nor will any be received or allowed to be withdrawn after the expiration of the time specified in the advertisement for receiving bids.

Bids submitted by different firms, when the same firm or co-partnership is interested, will not be considered.

All bids will be publicly opened and registered at the time specified in the advertisement.

By order of the Light-House Board,
L. D. STARKE, Supt.

$20 REWARD!

FOR the apprehension and delivery to me of my boy JOE, who ranaway from me in April. The said negro is from Edenton, and formerly belonged to Alexander Cheshire of that place; he is of a light bacon color, about eight or ten inches high, 25 years old, has a high forehead; he has also lost one of his per front teeth. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me; or I will give the same for his confinement in jail so that I get him. All persons are warned against harboring or employing the said negro, under the penalty of the law. JOHN [illegible]

May 8—tf Great Bridge, Norfolk co. Va. Edenton Whig copy 1m, and forward bill.

WILLIAM T HINTON.] [Late
WILLIAM T. & J. M. HINTON,
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC & FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.
Broadwater st, Elizabeth City, N. C.

WOULD most respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have now received their entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which is large and complete, and all who are in want of anything will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. We shall spare no pains in endeavoring to give PERFECT SATISFACTION to all our customers.

☞ All orders sent to us shall be promptly and punctually executed.

my 8 W. T. & J. M. H.

A FEW MORE LEFT of those cheap, soft finish, cheapest ever sold to the folk. Call soon, as they are going fast. The "Bee Hive" is the place.

ap 17 JAS. SMITH, 3d.

OLK MARKET.

TURDAY, MAY 4, 1855.

Virginia and North Carolina hog
ts. Smithfield Hams 12 cents.
hite 96; Yellow 98 cents, Mixed

Red, $2 25; White, $2 50.
$12.
D—$1 45.
s, $15. Prime $12 a 13.
W. O. Pipe, $64. W. O. Hhd
Hhd. $34 a $35. W. O. Heading,
W. O. bbl. $38.
k $2 50.
14 a 9 cents.
cents.
E 85.

LTIMORE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, May 2.

City Mills $10 50; Howard Street

White $2 00a2 75; Red $250a2 65.
White 99a98 cts.; Yellow 99a101 cts

cts.
ess $16 25.
Shoulders 7a7½ cts; Sides 7a8cts.;
cts.

RINE REPORT.

the week ending yesterday.

ER T. M'CABE REPORTER.

ARRIVED.

. Casey, King, from W. Indies.
rton, Benson, from do
s, Mason, from Norfolk.
s T. Boyd, Mathews, New York
h & Mary, Westcott, Norfolk.
W. Griffin, Liverman, fm do

SAILED.

stry, Tucker, to Norfolk.
ith Gaskins, Edmundson, do.
n Libby, Snell, do.
G. Russell, Owens, D. Creek.

NOTICE.

NG obtained an order of Pas-
k County Court, at March
, to sell a certain House and
ging to the Estate of Sylvanus
I shall offer the said prop-
blic sale on MONDAY of June
, before the Court House door
The property is situated on
of Road street and the road
E. City to Nixonton. Terms
on day of sale.

JOHN J. GRANDY,
6t. Adm'r.

store and for sale by the subscriber, suitable for farming, ship building, mechanists, and all other pur- square, flat, oval, half-round, &c. and complete assortment cast, Ger- and blister Steel, for do. do. do. do Vises, Bellows, Hammers, Screw- and Dies, Files, Borax, Brace and bits, (a new and superior article,) Pitsaws, grub Hoes, weeding cast steel and garden Hoes, and large stock) Spades, Shovels, Hooks, Shakers, Corn Planters, cts.

SEED—fresh and genuine harrows, cultivators, devils, cotton hoes, road scrapers, canal and grain cradles, grass sneaths and hooks, hoy and ox chains, trace tooth, cultivator teeth, agricultural corn and cob crushers, "LITTLE Gi- power, wheat threshers, lime spreaders, garden and field rollers, cut nails and spikes, ship spikes, cutters and shellers, straw cutters, chain pumps, cistern pumps, cart boxes, thorough boxes, [a very large boxes, jacks, jacky, carriage, cart, axles and springs. Colored carpet and hemp seine and sturgeon twine. plow lines, cotton cordage. Fan Spinner's Rockaway, and all other (old stock,) mould boards, land shares to suit nearly all the plows now in use, plow skeletons.

great many other very desirable goods, ing Garden Engines—no farmer who yard should be without one, as he in a few gallons of soapsuds, clean his of those destructive insects, Catapil- can't do wrong to send your orders S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va.

EPARE TO KEEP COOL.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c.

extraordinary and astonishing improve- in ice cream freezing, will freeze in 3 without labor, by a simple and elegant on of well known principles producing able and surprising effect. A child can it can work it without difficulty. Sizes 8, 9, 14 and 20 quarts.

Freezers of the ordinary kind, complete, pails, spoons, &c
do do Tubs; do Mallets
olers, 1, 8, 3, 4 and 6 holes, some very
ut
, metal and wood, of superior quality, 2, 3 and 6 gallons
ng Kettles, of bell metal, brass, copper, tinned and lined with porcelain
ing Pans, portable Furnaces of cast iron Tray; Furnaces for heating irons
Pumps, all sizes
or Fire Engines; Watering pots, vari- zes; Rotary Patent Ironing Machines, 8 nd, and will be sold for $2 each
and Sporting, and all kinds of Tin, Iron and Copper work done to order at hortest notice and in the best manner.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
6, Union St., Norfolk, Va.

MILLINERY, &C,

Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C.

Subscriber has just received from the orth a superb stock of Millinery, consist- Bonnets, Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, &c., h she invites the attention of the ladies of d the adjoining counties. Her prices are le—at least one-half less than the usual —and her goods cannot be surpassed in the . She is desirous to close out her Spring as early as possible, and therefore offers bargains. Call early and examine for ires. MRS. E. SIKES.
rfolk, May 1, 1855. tf

NOTICE.

E Subscriber having established himself Little River Bridge, near Woodville, N. prepared to make up all kinds of Cabinet ture to order, and to do every description pairing, at the shortest notice and on the reasonable terms.
has on hand a large supply of Mahogany, , Poplar, Walnut and other materials for r Coffins. Also, a fine selection of Metal- ins. A neat hearse, gentle horse and care- river, will be furnished when desired.
CALEB SIKES.
y 1, 1855—tf.

NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the late Alston Mc- Pherson are hereby notified to come for- and make payment; and all persons hav- aims against the same are requested to pre- them duly authenticated, within the time cribed by law, or this notice will be plead in r their recovery.

GRIFFIN S. JENNINGS, Ex'r.
1—6w

SPRING.

A NEW FEATURE.

RANK VAUGHAN & CO. deduct 5 per cent from all the articles they sell for cash. Pri- are the *same* to all customers at FRANK GHAN & CO'S. ap 10

NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the late John M. Shannonhouse are hereby notified to come ard and make immediate payment; and all ons having claims against the same, are re- ed to present them duly authenticated, with- the time prescribed by law, unto W. Geo. berry, (E. City,) or this notice will be ad in bar of their recovery.

B. N. SHANNONHOUSE, Admr'x.
16—tf

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, May 1. 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS for each class separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard*) will be received at this office until noon on the eighth day of June next for furnishing and delivering, at the several navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished upon application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy-agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should inclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be pre-paid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard.)*")

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

All bids which may be opened before the proper time, in consequence of their not being endorsed as above, will be returned to the bidders.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name,*) of (*name the town,*) in the State of (*name the State,*) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement,*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard,*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class.*) amounting to, (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,*) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and, should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (*name the agency,*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, (*name of guarantor,*) of (*name the town,*) and State of (*name the State,*) and (*name of second guarantor, &c.,*) hereby undertake that the above-named (*name the bidder or bidders*) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his (or their) offers before mentioned.

Witness:

(*Signature of guarantors.*)

I certify that the above named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

(*Signature.*)

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
6.—Spruce, hemlock or pine.
7.—Lime.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationery.
19.—Fire wood.
20.—Hay and straw.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Belting, packing, and hose.
24.—Copper and composition nails.
25.—Iron castings.
26.—Machinery and tools.
27.—Steam-engine for rope-walk.

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1.—Bricks.
2.—Stone.
3.—Yellow-pine timber.
4.— " " lumber.
5.—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6.—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7—Lime and hair.
8.—Cement.
9.—Gravel and sand.
10.—Slate.
11.—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12.—Steel.
14.—Files.
15.—Paints, oils, and glass.
16.—Ship chandlery.
17.—Hardware.
18.—Stationery.
20.—Hay and straw.
21.—Provender.
22.—Charcoal.
23.—Belting, packing, and hose.
24.—Copper and composition nails.
25.—Iron castings.
26.—Machinery and tools.
27.—Pile engine and appurtenances.
28.—Iron roofing, &c.
29.—Gunner's house, Ellis island, complete.
30.—Gun carriage shed, of iron.
31.—Oakum shop, of iron.

FOR PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Class No. 4—Yellow-pine lumber.
5—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7—Lime and hair.
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12—Steel.
14—Files.
15—Paints, oils, and glass.
16—Ship chandlery.
18—Stationery.
20—Hay and straw.
21—Provender.
22—Charcoal.
23—Packing.
25—Iron castings.
26—Pumping engine and rumps for dry dock.
27—Steam-engine for rope-walk.

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1—Bricks.
2—Stone.
3—Yellow-pine timber.
4—Yellow-pine lumber.
5—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7—Lime and hair.
8—Cement.
9—Cockle shells.
10—Slate.
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12—Steel.
13—Railroad iron.
14—Files.
15—Paints, oils and glass.
16—Ship chandlery.
17—Hardware.
18—Stationery.
19—Fire wood.
20—Hay and straw.
21—Provender.
22—Charcoal.
23—Belting, packing, hose, &c.
24—Copper and composition nails.
25—Iron castings.
26—Machinery, &c.

FOR ASYLUM.

Class No. 1—Clothing.
2—Hats, boots, shoes, &c.
3—Provisions.
4—Groceries.
5—Dry goods.
6—Bread, &c.
7—Tobacco.
8—Chandlery
9—Hardware.
10—Iron and nails.
11—Paints, oils, and glass.
12—Files.
13—Lumber.
14—Provender.
15—Fire wood.
16—Charcoal.
17—Stationery.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1—Bricks.
2—Stone.
3—Yellow-pine timber.
5—Oak and hard-wood timber.
6—White-pine timber and lumber.
7—Lime and hair.
9—Gravel and sand
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12—Steel.
13—Pig iron.
14—Files.
15—Paints, oils and glass.
16—Ship chandlery.
17—Hardware.
18—Stationery.
19—Fire wood.
20—Hay and straw.
21—Provender.
22—Charcoal.
23—Belting, packing, and hose.

NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK.

Class No. 1—Bricks.
2—Stone.
3—Yellow-pine timber.
4—Yellow-pine lumber.
5—Oak and hard-wood timber.
6—White-pine and juniper timber and lumber.
7—Lime.
8—Cement.
9—Sand.
10—Slate.
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12—Steel.
13—Building of magazine keeper's house
14—Files.
15—Paints, oils, and glass.
16—Ship chandlery.
17—Hardware.
18—Stationery.
20—Hay and straw.
21—Provender.
22—Charcoal.
23—Building and packing.
24—Copper and composition nails.
25—Iron castings.
26—Machinery and tools.
Steam engine for dry dock.

FOR PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1—Bricks.
2—Stone.
3—Yellow-pine timber.
4—Yellow-pine lumber.
5—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress lumber and timber.
7—Lime.
8—Cement.
9—Cockle shells.
10—Slate.
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12—Steel.
13—Pig iron.
14—Files.
15—Paints, oils and glass.
16—Ship chandlery.
17—Hardware.
18—Stationery.
19—Fire wood.
20—Hay and straw.
21—Provender.
22—Charcoal.
23—Belting, packing, and hose.
24—Copper and composition nails.
25—Iron castings.
26—Machinery, &c.

The schedule will state the times within which articles and materials will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting, to the place where used, within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufactures. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase, however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, [and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,] during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and a further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their psoposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous" to be delivered as required, during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance [eighty per cent] will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, 25 per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as mey be practicable.

May 8—4w.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day associated themselves together, will hereafter carry on the

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY

business (as formerly by W. T. Hinton) under the name and style of **W. T. & J. M. HINTON.**

☞ W. T. HINTON returns his thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of it for the new firm.

W. T. & J. M. HINTON.
March 15, 1855. mh 20

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

THE subscriber has about **50** Cords of Pine Wood, well seasoned, at the Float-bridge, in Camden county, which is offered at $2 50 per Cord. It is convenient for steamboats to get, and we expect to keep carting at times. Captains and Agents of Steamboats would do well to call and see and engage the Wood.

EDMUND T. SAWYER, Agent.
April 3—6t.

☞ Sentinel copy and send bill to this office.

NOW FOR THE BARGAINS!

THE subscribers being desirous to close up their business by the 2d day of May, offer their stock of Dry Goods at cost. We will sell for notes at six months, or any kind of trading paper. We will dispose of our entire stock to any person who wishes to engage in the business, at 6 per cent. below prime cost. Now is the time for bargains.

A. T. WOODLEY & CO.,
mh 27 Road St., Elizabeth City.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having determined to change his business, adopts this method of returning his thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for their liberal custom, and respectfully asks a continuance of their favors for his successor, Mr. Wm. Burgess, at the old stand large frame store, near the water.

☞ I would also remind those who are indebted to me for store accounts that I will take it most kindly if they will come forward and settle up their respective dues. I can be found during business hours, at my former place or at the store of Mr. Samuel Williams.

mh 27—tf A. H. CURRAN.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 3d of March, two bound Boys, named Johnson and Ely Demcy. Johnson is about 14 years old, and Ely 12—both of a bright yellow color. They have been lurking in the neighborhood, and are now supposed to be in this vicinity, or in Martin or Washington county. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me; and all persons are warned, under the penalty of the law, from harboring them, or in any way aiding them. JAMES DAVIDSON.
MERRY HILL, Bertie Co., N. C., April 10, 1855.
ap 10—4t

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall supply of all kinds of goods in his line of business, which will be found not to be surpassed in point of quantity, quality or cheapness by any other establishment in Virginia or elsewhere.

His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Velvet Tapestry, Brussels,
Old style Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian,
Carpeting, of the most approved styles and colors, with Rugs to match.
Brocatel, Satin de Lane
Silk and Worsted Damasks for Cornices, and the largest stock in the city c.
Lace and Muslin Curtains, either by the pair or yard, all of which he will sell at the lowest market prices, or make up to order either for town or country.

OIL CLOTHS.

A very large stock of all widths, and at all price from 50 cents to $1,37 per square yard,
Paper Hangings, stock large and full, with Border, Fire, &c.
Transparent Shades, Furniture Oil Cloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., with many articles Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call, for we will sell cheap. W. A. WALTERS,
oc 5 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. MARGARET CASEY would respectfully announce to the the Ladies of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that she has just returned from New York with a large and varied assortment of Bonnets, Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, and other articles pertaining to her business, of the very latest styles and most excellent qualities.

She has taken the house immediately opposite the Post-office, two doors south of the Farmer's Bank. Call early and examine her SPRING FASHIONS.

☞ The house above mentioned is being fitted up, and for the next three or four days I can be seen at the residence of Capt. Albert Curran, immediately in rear of the Bank, and will take great pleasure in showing my goods to those who may favor me with a call.

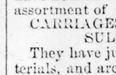
E. City, April 24, 1855—tf.

SPRING.

BOOTS, gaiters, shoes, pumps, slippers Congress boot-foot; gaiters, Oxford buskins, &c. HATS—Moleskin, cassimere, cavalin, excelsior, Kossuth, Know-nothing, Wide-awake, Merino, Hungarian, Shangahi, Straw, Leghorn, Panama, Braid, &c. Also, Fishing Hats. Caps of different kinds.

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

NEW FIRM.



THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the Coach manufacturing business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public, that they have now and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES
SULKIES, HARNESS, &c.

They have just received a fresh supply of materials, and are prepared to make up any of the above vehicles to order.

Repairing will also be done at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

All work done by the subscribers is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

JOHN M. JENNINGS,
WILLIAM MASON.
April 3, 1855—tf

WAIT FOR THE WAGON!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that they are prepared to do all kinds of *Coach and Harness Work, and Repairing*, at the old stand formerly occupied by Robert Watkins.

Being opposed to quack medicines and long advertisements, they think a word to the wise sufficient. Circulars will be found at our establishment.

JONES & BUTT.
E. City, April 24, 1855. 3m

SPRING.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO. have just returned from the North with a large lot of Men and Boys' Ready-made Clothing and Furnishing articles.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER USE.

The Clothing is made well, and is cut for the Spring of '55. Some of the articles are: Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Pumps, Slippers, ½ Hose, Gloves, Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Neck'fs, &c., &c. ap 10.

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

JUST opened and opening this week a splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

embracing all the fashionable styles of Silks, Barege de Laines, Bareges, Grenadines, Printed Lawns, Embroideries, Shawls, Trimmings, &c., &c., and all bought under such circumstances as to afford them at great bargains. The Bee Hive is the place famous for great inducements to purchasers. JAMES SMITH.

2d door east of Talbot st., Norfolk, Va.
ap 3

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Books of Subscription to the increase of the Capital Stock of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, authorized by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified February 16th, 1855, are now open at the Branch of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at this place. Persons desirous to subscribe are requested to call during Bank hours.

WM. F. MARTIN,
JFHN C. EHRINHAUS, } Commis'rs.
E. City, April 24, 1855—1m.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK VAUGHAN.] [THOS. GASKINS

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S
FURNISHING STORE,
ROAD STREET,
E. CITY, N. C.

HOUSE, SIGN
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

NOTICE.

DR. WM. C. POOL

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.

By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers vitiating him on professional business.

E. City, mh7, 1854.

FRANK VAUGHAN. THOMAS GASKINS.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
DEALERS IN

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Pumps; Cravats, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Hdks., Half-hose, Gloves, Suspenders, Canes, Umbrellas, and a variety of Toilet Articles, &c., &c.

☞ ONE PRICE ONLY.—5 PER CENT OFF FOR CASH.
April 10, 1855.

J. R. SMALL & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE
FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND
STOVE DEPOT,
No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk.

THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.

Country merchants and dealers from Virginia and North Carolina will please call and examine our stock. The well known superiority of our Ware renders needless any remark on its quality, farther than to mention the fact that it received the Premium at the late Agricultural Fair. dec 6

DR. H. P. RITTER,

HAVING returned to Elizabeth City, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding county. He will also promptly attend calls from Newbegan Creek and vicinity. Office next door to the Post-office, on the first floor of Williams's Hotel. ap 17.

W. J. BAKER.] [T. L. BARRAUD.

BAKER & BARRAUD,
GRAIN, LUMBER, AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HIGH ST. & PIERCE'S WHARF,
fe 27—1y PORTSMOUTH, VA.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

BORUM & MCLEAN,

DEALERS IN
BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, &C.
MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPEMENTS GENERALLY,

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bomborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.

ALSO FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. WILROY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.
nov 23, 1852—1y

EDWARD DELANY,

UNION STREET,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

MANUFACTURER of Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Japanned Ware; Camphine and Etherial Oil Lamps; Etherial Oil and Camphene.

A large assortment of STOVES constantly on hand.

☞ His charges in every case shall be moderate, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Lamps altered to burn Etherial Oil.
EDWARD DELANY,
sep 24 Norfolk, Va.

EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,

NO. 4 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

HAVING made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.

ap 4

L. J. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen'l. Ehringhaus, dec'd.
Eliz. City, May 31, 1853—1y

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

F. W. SEABURY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.
No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

J. H. WHITEHURST'S

ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.
GALLERIES.
207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken beautifully well in all weather. aug 6

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. HARWOOD,

AGENT,
SUCCESSOR TO C. BURBUS,
No. 24, East Main Street, 6 doors above Messrs. Blandgood & Co., Norfolk, Va., and 6, High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, Licorice, Jujube Paste, Lozengers, Gum Drops, Cocoa, plain and sweet Chocolate, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, Jelly, Ice Cream, Frozen Lemonade, fine and fancy Soaps of every description, Olive Oil, Bay Rum, Mustard, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, cured and ground Spices, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, anchovie paste, Honey, Brazil, Havana and Pulverized Sugar, Mason's Blacking, foreign and domestic Segars, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Maccaroni, Vermicilli, Slates, Slate and Lead Pencils, Marbles, Looking-Glasses, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, Combs, Fans, Tooth, Shaving, Hair, Crunab, Cloth, Blacking, and Whitewash Brushes, Cologne and Perfumery, Ox Marrow, Macassar Oil, Gold Ink, Hair Dye, Courting and Playing Cards, Dominoes, Dice, Draft Boards, Willow Chairs, &c., Wooden Ware, Whisps, Brooms, Baskets, Bird Cages, French and German Toys and Fancy Goods, Wine and Porter Bottles, Fireworks of every description, Vases, Mantle and other ornaments, Dog Collars and Muzzles, Butter Prints, Lemon Squeezers, Ice Bowls, Faucets, &c, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in Virginia for the cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all bills over $5.

☞ Orders from the country accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent,
ap No. 24 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TO THOSE IN WANT OF IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c.

I CALL their particular attention to my large and varied assortments. My stock of iron is very large, comprising all sizes suitable to the wants of Blacksmith's, Farmers, and others.

Blacksmith's Tools of every description.
Springs, Axles, Cart and Wagon Boxes.
Fifth Wheels, Horse Shoes.
Horse Shoe Nails,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Cut and Wrought Spikes,
Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and many other articles invaluable to Mechanics, too numerous to mention, can be found in quantities to suit purchasers.

My Stock of Agricultural Implements is now complete, the largest collection to be found in the State, such as

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines,
Corn Shellers, Farming Mills.
Corn and Cob Crushers,
Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills.
From 2,000 to 3,000 Plows,
Harrows, Cultivators.
Wire Grass Exterminators.
Plow Castings.

A large variety of Garden Tools, and almost any implement requisite for a well managed farm.

Persons visiting this city should not fail to call at the Agricultural Depot and Iron Ware house and examine the most extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements and Iron in the State of Virginia, and I guarantee they will not be compelled to go North to purchase such goods.

SETH MARCH,
No. 13 Widewater Street,
sep 27 Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,

NO. 11, WATER STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS,

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.
50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.
50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.
20 Horse Rakes, " " "
50 Subsoil Plows, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS,
GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small thing useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
No. 11 Water Street,
dec 20 Norfolk, Va.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 19, Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

KEEP constantly on hand, and for sale upon the most advantageous terms, a complete and extensive assortment of Books of every variety and description, and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts, and having recently made arrangements with the largest publishing houses in the country, they will receive regular supplies of the principal and most valuable Books as soon as they are issued from the press.

V. & G. also offer for sale one of the largest stocks of STATIONERY to be found in the Southern country, both for the school and counting house; and having now in full operation a complete and extensive BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, with competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture every description of Blank Books, with punctuality and dispatch, on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before making their purchases, as we are confident that we can offer them great inducements in quality, quantity and price.

V. & G. are agents for the celebrated PIANOS of Conrad Meyer; also for Silas C. Herring's (Wilder's Patent) Salamander Safes.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH.
my 23 Norfolk, Va.

B. M. HARWOOD,

No. 86,
High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF Cakes and Candies, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Fruits, Cigars, Snuff, smoking and chewing Tobacco. Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, Preserves, Mustard. Sardines, Olives, Anchovies, Capers, Sweet Oil, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Toys, Fancy goods. Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Fans, wood and willow Ware, Bird Cages, Glass Jars and Bottles, all sizes &c., &c., all of which will be sold as low, as at any other house in the State, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all Bills over $5. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Orders from the Country accompanied with the cash, will meet the strictest and promptest attention.

nov 7 B. M. HARWOOD.

EMBROIDERIES.

JUST received at the Bee Hive a splendid assortment of Embroideries, consisting in part of

Lace Visites, Swiss Cambric and Lace Under Sleeves.
Muslin and Lace Collars.
Under Handkerchiefs do., prices from 25 cents to $5, Cambrick and Muslin Bands.
Edgings and Insertings

THE EVENING HOUR.

BY BYRON.

The feast was over, the slaves gone,
The dwarfs and dancing girls had all retired;
The Arab lore and poet's song were done,
And every sound of revelry expired;
The lady and her lover, left alone,
The rosy flood of twilight's sky admired;
Ave Maria! o'er the earth and sea,
That heavenliest hour of Heaven is worthiest thee!

Ave Maria, blessed be the hour!
The time, the clime, the spot where I so oft
Have felt that moment in its fullest power
Sink o'er the earth so beautiful and soft,
While swung the deep bell in the distant tower.
Or the faint dying day hymn stole aloft,
And not a breath crept through the rosy air,
And yet the forest leaves seem'd stirr'd with prayer.

Ave Maria, 'tis the hour of prayer!
Ave Maria, 'tis the hour of love!
Ave Maria, may our spirits dare
Look up to thine and to thy Son's above!
Ave Maria, oh that face so fair!
Those downcast eyes beneath the Almighty dove,
What though 'tis but a pictured image?—strike;
That painting is no idol—'tis too like.

Sweet hour of twilight—in the solitude
Of the pine forest and the silent shore!
Which bounds Ravenna's immemorial wood,
Rooted where once the Adrian wave flow'd o'er,
Where the last Cæsarian fortress stood,
Evergreen forest! which Boccacio's lore
And Dryden's lay made haunted ground to me,
How have I loved the twilight hour and thee.

The shrill cicalas, people of the pine,
Making their summer lives one ceaseless song,
Were the sole echoes, save my steed's and mine,
And vesper bells that waves the boughs along;
The spectre huntsman of Onesti's line,
His hell dogs and their chase, and the fair throng
Which learned from this example not to fly
From a true lover—shadow'd my mind's eye.

Oh, Hesperus! thou bringest all good things,
Home to the weary, to the hungry cheer,
To the young bird the parent's brooding wings,
The welcome stall to the o'er labored steer!
Whate'er of peace about our hearthstone clings,
Whate'er our household gods protect of dear,
Are gather'd round us by the look of rest;
Thou bringest the child, too, to the mother's breast.

Soft hour! which wakes the wish and melts the heart
Of those who sail the seas, on the first day,
When they from their sweet friends are torn apart;
Or fills with love the pilgrim on his way,
As the far bell of vesper makes him start,
Seeing to weep the dying day's decay;
Is this a fancy which our reason scorns?
Ah! surely nothing dies but something mourns.

ORATORS AND EDITORS.

Compare the orator with the newspaper, and we gain a faint glimpse of the ubiquitous power of the latter. The orator speaks but to a few hundreds or thousands; the newspaper addresses millions. The words of the orator may die on the air; the language of the newspaper is stamped on tables as imperishable as marble. The arguments of the orator may follow each other so rapidly that a majority of the audience may struggle in a net of ratiocination; the reasoning of a newspaper may be scanned at leisure without a fear of perplexity. The passion of an orator inflames the whole assembly; the feeling of a newspaper electrifies a continent.—The orator is for an edifice, the newspaper for the world; the one shines for an hour, the other for all time. The orator may be compared to lightning, which flashes over a valley for a moment, but leaves it again in darkness; the newspaper to a sun blazing over the whole earth, and 'fixing on the basis of its own eternity.' Printing has been happily defined 'the artwhich preserves all arts.' Printing makes the orator more than orator. It catches up his dying words, and breathes into them the breath of life. It is the speaking gallery through which the orator thunders in the years of ages.—He leans from the tomb over the cradle of the rising generation.

GOOD SENSE FASHION.—The New York Times, in the course of an article under the head of 'A Column of Talk for Young Men on Small Wages,' has this plain and sensible paragraph on the subject of dress:

'Then as to dress—it is great nonsence to say that all must dress fashionably or lose caste. What is the fashion? Who wears a fashionable coat, and how do you know it is the fashion? Tell us of one substantial merchant, one thrifty mechanic, one successful lawyer, or one gentleman who wears it, and we will name ten of each, equally noted and successful, who do not, and ten fops whom you utterly despise, that do. The fashion in New York, for men, just now, requires a clean, decent garment and no patches on it—no more, no less. A lady might wear her grandmother's shawl in Broadway, and not be noticed. The timid ones, and those just in from other cities and villages, alone are worried about their looks when they wear last winter's bonnet to the lecture or to church.—Let the young imitate the substantial and common-sensible rather than those who are keeping up appearances at a sacrifice. It will be a saving in this item.'

SCIENTIFIC QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—If a bottle is emptied of water, what fills the vacuum? Sometimes porter, sometimes port. Why does water ascend in pumps? Don't know that it does; dare say it would be just as high in boots.—What causes a fog? Sometimes smoking six in a room; or a man's mind may be in a state of fog from the result of a party last night; or he may forget all about a debt. If he is very ugly and old, he becomes at once a 'fogey.' Why does fire burn more ardently in excessively cold weather? Because you put more coals on.

REPROOF SHORTENED.—Jarvis, a painter, was one day employed in painting a portrait of Bishop ———, and during the progress of the sitting, the venerable prelate began to remonstrate with him at the dissipated course of life into which he had fallen. Jarvis made no reply; but dropping his pencil from the forehead of the portrait to the lower part of the face, he made a slight motion to the reverend the entrance *but your mouth*, my Lord' drives despair at that feature, he changed cheerful and pleasant.

THE
E. CITY, BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
KNOX & JACKSON,
(*Successors to J. M. Whedbee,*)

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia, a large and varied assortment of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

Their stock, if examined, will be found to consist of the following articles:—Ladies' boots and shoes, Gaiter boots, black, fawn, bronze and other colors; Linen gaiters; English and French kid; French and American Morocco slippers, thick and thin soled; a superior bronzed slipper, besides various low-priced boots and slippers. Misses' boots, bootees and slippers; black, bronze and other colored gaiters; French Morocco, goat, patent leather, and other boots; black, blue and bronze slippers, various styles. Children's boots, bootees, and gaiter boots; Morocco welt; assorted lace do.; colored gaiter do. of superior quality.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Superior French calf-skin boots; American do.; patent leather do., a superior article; pegged boots of various styles from $2 to $5; Gaiter boots, Scotch brogans, Congress calf boots; various styles of kip, calf, and Morocco boots; bootees; kip brogans, &c.

BOYS' WEAR.—Calf and kip boots; calf and kip brogans, and a very superior article of boys' patent Montgomery's; youths' boots; bootees and shoes of same qualities and styles.

HATS AND TRUNKS.—A large assortment of various styles, from a 50 cents wool hat, to a $5 silk beaver, including every variety between said prices.

Travelling and sulky Trunks, and Valises, a fine stock.

The above goods have been laid in on favorable terms, and will be sold at reasonable profits to prompt customers. Be sure to call at the sign of the Black Boot on Road Street.

KNOX & JACKSON.

E. City, April 24, 1855.

INDIAN RIDGE ACADEMY,

CURRITUCK CO., N. C.

THE THIRD SESSION of this Institution commenced its exercises on the 15th ult., under the supervision of E. GILMAN, A. B., as Principal, who will devote his entire attention to the moral and intellectual culture of all entrusted to his care. Located in a healthy part of the county, and surrounded by the influences of good society and of a religious community, it is believed that Parents and Guardians will find it a satisfactory School for their children or wards.

Students can enter at any time, though charged to the end of the Session, except in cases of protracted illness.

Board on reasonable terms may be obtained in the neighborhood.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 7 00
Geography and Grammar,	10 00
Classics and Mathematics,	12 00

ALFRED PERKINS,
Chm'n Board of Trustees.

Jan. 23, 1855.—tf

SPRING STOCK
OF BOOTS, SHOES, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, TRUNKS, SHOE FINDINGS, SHOE THREAD, WRAPPING PAPER, &c., &c.

HERMAN & CO., Norfolk Va., desire particularly to inform the merchants of North Carolina and the eastern section of Virginia, that they have just received their Spring Stock, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment that we have ever had the pleasure of offering for their inspection, assuring them at the same time that we can and will compete with any house in the wholesale shoe business, whether North or South, East or West of us, either in regard to style, prices, or qualities.

When the facts are taken into consideration that we confine ourselves strictly and exclusively to a wholesale and jobbing business, that we purchase our goods chiefly for cash and that we conduct our business at a more moderate expense than any Northern House, we think it will be apparent to all that we are prepared to enter into the strongest kind of competition with other cities.

We respectfully solicit a call from Merchants visiting Norfolk, when we can convince them of the truth of our assertions. We would be pleased to receive orders, which shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

mh 6—2m HERMAN & CO.

THE DEPOT OF
IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND FARMING TOOLS,

IS now being filled with all kinds of Goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

Of IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of Coachmakers, Blacksmiths, Ship-Builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant good. Nails, Spikes, Carriages Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

OF IMPLEMENTS,

our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Virginia, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to farmers, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice. Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a large majority of Implements of our own make, (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be received at the Depot by the EXPRESS LINE, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Depot their Headquarters when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.

☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer,' published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per annum.

BORUM & McLEAN,
Manufacturers and Dealers,
No. 11 Widewater Street,
aug 30 Norfolk, Va.

SPRING STOCK OF TIN WARE,
Wholesale and Retail, 1855.

J. R. SMALL & CO., respectfully invite Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina, to examine their Spring Stock of TIN WARE, comprising every article usually sold to Merchants, being of our own manufacture.—Mr. A. W. SMALL has the entire control of the Manufacturing Department, he being a practical workman we feel satisfied that our Goods, for style, durability and elegance, cannot be surpassed by any establishment in Virginia.

MERCHANTS' WARE

Coffee pots, 1 to 10 qts., plain and riveted
Coffee Boilers, 2 to 10 do do
Covered Pails, pint to 20 quarts
Pans, 1 quart to 16 do
Wash bowls, 3 sizes
Dish pans, 4 sizes, round and oval
Sauce pans, pints to 8 quarts
Milk strainers, plain and patent
Milking pails, 3 sizes; candle moulds
Oval and square bread pans
Funnels 5 in., nests cups, ½ pint, pint and quart
Measures, gill to gallons
Oil cans, 1 gallon to 10 gallons
Oil stands, 15 to 130 gallons
Japanned goods of every description
Lanterns for public buildings, steam boats, cabins of packet ships, &c.

JAPANNED GOODS.

Toilet pitchers and basons
Toilet sets, various patterns
Cake boxes, Wine coolers
Waiters and tea trays, square and oval
Sconces of various kinds with weights complete
Patent water coolers, made expressly to our order
Refrigerators of the most approved patterns
Bathing tubs of various kinds
Cistern and well pumps from the principal manufacturers in the country

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
No. 6, Union st., Norfolk, Va.,
Sign of the Mammoth Octagon Show Case.
mh 20

SPRING

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—Pure white, white with a border, and a great variety of figured. Also, white and bordered, Linen and Cotton. CRAVATS—Silk, Lawn, Brocade, Gingham and Cotton, white, black and fancy.—GLOVES—White, black and colored Kid; white, bl'k and col'd Silk; lisle thread and cotton.—*These Gloves we warrant good.*

ap 10 FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK
BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.

Norfolk, oc 25

ELEGANT CABINET WARE,
FURNITURE &c.

T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* any and every article of

FURNITURE

that may be called for, at the shortest notice, of the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and give us your orders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

of all sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And having procured a new and elegant HEARSE, we are prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.

nov 14 T. F. PARR & Co.

J. B. DYER,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Virginia, silk, Linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Virginia and finest twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles. HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the most economical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the all such, new sort, and *ale Byron*. GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid; black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambric of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work.

☞ A pretty good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your *measure taken*. Store is medately opposite the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. KNOX & Jackson. See sign. JAMES B. DYER.

April 17, 1855.

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,
NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of

Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide.

Door Matt of every description, Stair Linen.

And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS

of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Morcen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c.; with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS

or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price. W. A. WALTERS,

oc 19 No. 26 Main st., Norfolk Va.

CABINET MAKING.

WE the subscribers having purchased the CABINET ESTABLISHMENT of CALEB SYKES, with his entire fixings, materials, and stock of READY MADE FURNITURE and having secured the services of competent and experienced workmen, they beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish or make to order any article in their line upon the most reasonable terms, upon the shortest notice, and in the highest finish and most approved patterns.

We are determined that our work shall lose nothing by comparison with the best northern manufacture, either in style, beauty or skill, and we therefore appeal to the public for not only a continuance, but an increase of the patronage that has been extended to our predecessor.

Metalic and other Coffins furnished upon the shortest notice.

T. PARR & CO.,
jy 18, 1854 Eliz. City, N. C.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOOSD
GROCERIES &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE stand lately occupied by THOMAS BANKS, at WOODVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, a heavy and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Articles, &c., which he will sell upon the most accommodating terms. It is not deemed necessary to enumerate the various articles that go to make up a complete stock of everything pertaining to a large country store—but I pledge myself to supply all demands for Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Saddles and Bridles, Guns, Watches, Dressings, &c., &c., in infinite variety, of quality and upon terms that cannot fail to please.

Having made Woodville my permanent place of business the patronage of the surrounding country is respectfully solicited.

je 21 JAMES A. WOODARD.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING AT FEBruary Term of Currituck County Court, qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Wallis Bray, dec'd, all persons indebted to him as such Administrator, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him as Administrator of said W. Bray, dec'd., are requested to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

mh 13—2m B. N. BRAY, Adm'r.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT, landing from Schooner Elizabeth Cowell, and for sale by

ap 17 WHITE & LAVERTY.

Clothing and Clothing Materials.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provision and Clothing,
April 2, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving sixty days' notice,) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, or Gosport, Virginia, the quantities below mentioned of all of the following-named articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1856, viz:

Pea-jackets, made of blue pilot cloth		2,000
Round-jackets, made of blue cloth		3,000
Trowsers, made of blue cloth		3,500
Blue flannel overshirts		5,000
Blue flannel undershirts		5,000
Blue flannel drawers		5,000
Blue flannel jumpers		3,000
Blue flannel, in the piece	yards	50,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks		2,000
Canvas duck trousers		2,000
Barnsley sheeting, in the piece	yards	15,000
Canvas duck, in the piece	yards	5,000
Blue cloth caps		4,000
Calf-skin shoes	pairs	4,000
Kip-skin shoes, high cut	pairs	4,000
Woollen socks, Nos. 1 and 2	pairs	8,000
Mattresses, (with two covers each)		2,000
Nankin, blue	yards	8,000
Blankets		3,000
Black silk handkerchiefs		5,000
Blue satinet trowsers		3,000
Blue satinet, in the piece	yards	5,000

The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth of American manufacture, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall be 54 inches wide, and weigh 26 ounces per yard. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces weighing less than 25 ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 26 ounces per yard.

The cloth for round jackets, blue cloth trowsers, and blue caps shall be twilled, all wool, of American manufacture, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces under 17 ½ ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 400 yards must average 18 ounces per yard.

The satinet must be American manufactured, 27 inches wide inside of list, which list must consist of not less than 12 white woollen threads on each edge of the cloth, woven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 9¼ ounces per yards to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below nine and a quarter ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above.

The flannel must be all wool, American manufactured, wool-dyed, pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of 10 pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards. Each bale to contain 500 yards and 156¼ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 8-10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts, undershirts, drawers, and jumpers must be made of flannel like the above.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The canvass duck must be free from cotton. 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread, warp and filling. Weight eight ounces 23-100 per yard. Texture 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.

The shoes must be stamped with the contractor's name, number of shoe, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 50 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 4 of No. 5, 9 of No 6, 12 of No. 7, 12 of No 8, 9 of No. 9, 3 of No. 10, 1 of No. 11.

They are to conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and to be delivered in good strong boxes, 50 pairs in each The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, marked on each box.

The calf-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woollen socks must be woven or knit, and conform to sample.

The mattresses must weigh 10 pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to samples.

The nankin must be the blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with *pure Bengal indigo*.

The blankets must weigh six pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 300 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 13 ounces. They must be of American manufacture, made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy."

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh 1 ounce and 12 grains Troy; texture 14 by 23 to ⅛ in.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, sizes, and workmanship to said samples.

The number of quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated. It will not be less, however, than the quantity specified in the foregoing list. The contracts will, therefore, be made for the quantity of each article so specified, and for such further quantity as the bureau may require. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality*, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a biddor of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846, '47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the customs.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agent at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required as in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them: and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Sepresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, *if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered;* that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

Approved 27 March, 1854.
April 3—law4w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber for the year 1852 to 1853, will please come forward and settle; if not I shall close them by other means.

February 6, 1855. A. T. WOODLY.

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED——HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE,
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed as though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health, healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster,
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

MR. J. E. BOUSH.—Sir, While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT. DEBILITY.

Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AD EYES.

Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., Loudon county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his limbs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon W. P. Thomasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 18 months, with both body and mind seriously affected. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast, Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistular Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility; with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by Dr. L. K. SAUNDERS, Elizabeth City; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

IN presenting ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years' standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present wants of our customers and the public demand. We have been and are constantly doing what our position and resources will warrant in perfecting our means of supply, and appropriate annually a reasonable proportion of our net profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and shall ever be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this state.

If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show an establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
aug 15 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

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